

umbia, County of Alex-
andria, ff.
November Term, 1806.
complainant,
Robert Aber-
samuel Craig, > In Chancery.
chell, dec'd.

ant, Mordecai Hines,
d his appearance and giving
to the act of assembly
of the court, and it appearing
of the court upon affidavit
that Mordecai Hines, is
of this district—on motion
by his counsel, it is ordered
that Mordecai Hines,
the first day of July term
appearance to the suit, and
performing the decrees of
the other defendants Ro-
and Samuel Craig, execu-
not pay away, convey or
them owing to, or the es-
tate belonging to the
Mordecai Hines, until
decree of the court, and
order be forthwith inserted
in newspapers published in
months successively, and
posted at the front door
of said county.

G. Deneale, C. C.
Law 2m

umbia, County of Alex-
andria, ff.
November Term, 1806.

Philip G. Marsteller, V. M.

Elias Debuts, not
appearance and given se-
the act of assembly and
court, and it appearing to
it, Elias Debuts, is not
district, on motion of the
itself, it is ordered that
Elias Debuts, do appear
of July term next, and
to the suit and give seen
the decrees of the court,
tendant, Philip G. Mar-
away, convey or secre-
to, or the estate or
belonging to the said ad-
Debuts, until the fur-
of the court, and that a
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Philip G. Marsteller, V. M.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VII.]

SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1807.

[No. 1815.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,

AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation
and the prices of which are established,
can at any time be viewed and purchased at the
lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

Plaster Paris, afloat.

The CARGO of sch'r. Dove, Capt. New-
comb, from Portland,

For sale, by

Lawrason & Fowle.

to have also for sale,

100 boxes brown Soap,

12 ditto Cheese.

January 9.

40 boxes of fresh Bloom Raisins,

AND

40 boxes dipt Candles,

For sale by

M. MILLER.

December 12.

A. C. Cazenove,
King-street, opposite Mr. Mott's tavern, has
just received and for sale,

A handsome selection of FANCY
MUSLINS.

Black and colored Italian and India lute-
strings.

Ladies' and gentlemen's white, black, and
colored silk hose

Silk, kid, extra long and habit gloves

Lace gloves and sleeves

Brown, black, and scarlet silk velvets,

Fine split straw Jipsey hats

White and black crapes

Fawn colored cassimeres and beavers

Milled gloves, hose and caps

Men, women, and childrens lists and milled
socks

A few bales German oznaburgs and burlaps

2 cases Irish linens

1 do. Nuns' threads

Real Martinique and other French cordials,
in cases.

A few Prints of the Apotheosis of
General Washington, in elegant Gilt
Frames.

December 15.

Wanted to Purchase,

A NEGRO SERVANT, who has been ac-
customed to wait in a family, and can be well
recommended.—Enquire of the Printer.

November 10.

Wanted to Purchase,

A FEW ACRES of LAND, on the north
end of the town, to bind on the river or
nearly so.

Apply to the Printer.

September 25.

FOR SALE,

On advantageous terms,

The large commodious well-built three
story BRICK WAREHOUSE on King-street,
occupied by Messrs. Richard Velich & Co.—
Apply to

James Patton.

October 20.

13 hds. SUGAR of good quality;

23 bbls. do. do.

5 pipes 4th proof Brandy

4 qr. casks Sherry Wine of excellent

11 do. do. Malaga do. quality.

Boxes of Cotton Cards

Sacks of Licorice Root and Sago

Barrels of Clover and Herbs Grass Seed

And a large quantity of Red Sole Leather,

For sale by

Benjamin Shreve, Jun.

July 26.

JOHN G. LADD,

Has just received and for sale,

10 pipes choice old Cognac Brandy

20 bales of excellent flax

5 do. glue

50 barrels prime beef

60 pieces Russia sheetings

50 do. Ravens duck

60 barrels sweet cider

100 casks lime

100 barrels new rum

50 boxes mould candles.

January 12.

SALES AT VENDUE.

FOR SALE,
Six Shares in the Potowm Ca-
nal.

Apply to the Printer.

January 13.

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE,

500 Spanish Hides,

5 tierces Clover Seed,

1 ditto Timothy,

AND

5 hogheads JAMAICA RUM.

Mordecai Miller.

January 20.

Marsteller and Young,

Have just received, and will sell low if taken

from on board,

8000 bushels Turks Island Salt.

ALSO,

17 Tierces Barbadoes Molasses.

January 16.

Suwarrow Boots.

JOHN G. FRANCIS,

From New-York,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public

that he manufactures Suwarrow Boots

with all the modern improvements, warranted

equal to any in the United States. After many

years of experience in his business, he has dis-
covered a new method of retaining the elas-
ticity in boots. He warrants to fit the leg be-
it ever so badly shaped. He makes boots of

various descriptions, viz. Suwarrows—Fair-

Tops, Three Quarters, Corsican Spring Toes,

Duck Bills, Round Toes, Bonaparte's Graves,

Jefferson's Boots and Shoes. He warrants to

fit the Suwarrow equal to the tick boots.—

Gentlemen will please to call and see for

themselves, at his shop in King-street, be-
tween Mr. Mott's and Mr. Hodgkin's tavern.

January 5. d6m

M. B. He intends selling cheap for cash.

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE,

150 Sacks Liverpool stoved Salt, &

2600 Bushels do.

On very moderate terms.

Wm. Hodgson.

Jan. 3.

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

From the *Charleston Courier*.

INTRODUCTION TO *An enquiry into the present state of the foreign relations of the union as effected by the late measures of administration*, a pamphlet just published in Philadelphia.

(Concluded.)

DEPRECATING the calamities of war, and avoiding, as far as possible, the necessity of falling into a state of hostility, it yet becomes us to yield no right, to let no insult fall upon us with impunity, and, in fine, to take the dignified stand that is worthy of a nation just, brave and independent. Without entering into the endless cabals and intrigues of the cabinets of Europe, it is yet the bounden duty of those whom we have placed upon the seats of authority, to penetrate and to sound every movement in that quarter, that may effect the harmony and welfare of our country; and these delegated rulers do fail in their highest function, if they imagine that we are not to follow with a scrutinizing eye, the proceedings of the powers on the other side of the Atlantic, merely, because it would be a staring folly, pursued by ruin, for us to launch into the offensive rancorous hostilities of their every local warfare. Inevitable destruction and swift, east infamy await us if either of these extremes is fixed as the standard by which to measure our political motions; and what is concluded from the one, or the other of these premonitions, is the converse of what follows from the assumption of correct and legitimate grounds.

The ordinary prudence which attends plain common sense assures us, supposing no historical facts to be adduced as proofs, that as soon as a nation becomes conspicuous for wealth or power, she must become an object of jealousy and hatred to those around her; and that they are ever disposed to render her the butt of their insults or the victim of their power or their arts. To the plots of these oppressors she must oppose her counter plots, against their cunning, she must array her wisdom, their arts she must subvert by her penetration, and their power she must front with a dauntless intrepidity and a resolution that will either strike her enemies with awe, or that will convince them, that, if they ever do effect a conquest over her, it will be completed, only, when a struggle prolonged to the last, has left nothing remaining with which to crown the destroyer. If such be not our conduct and our spirit, the ruin of our nation is not far distant; but, if we are wise and resolute and united, we may defy the congregated nations of Europe marshalled against us.

In fact, we gain more than half of our objects, both as to peace and as to security, if we assume a high and commanding station, and preserve an intrepid and gallant air of independence.

It is an axiom in politics, and from its dictum there is no exception, that a nation with resources, means, and local advantages sufficient to enable her to support her independence, will never be engaged in useless wars, or exposed to needless dangers, merely, because she carries herself with dignity and boldness; but, that such a demeanor does secure her from the petty insults and plunders of others, and keeps her aloof both from perils and disgrace, by shewing a temper ready to repel or revenge whenever she sees proper. A dignified conduct of this sort supplies the want of many an inferior talent or advantage in the government of nations. It commands respect and veneration, and, like the reverence yielded to enthroned majesty, it covers all foibles and defects with the mantle of sacred mystery. We should have a cheap defence in a state department thus resolute; more excellent than the state of our arms, as a preventative is better than a cure, more grateful to the feelings, as justice and right shew more beautiful when unmarred with human blood, and we should thus prove ourselves worthy of empire, and shew to the world a greatness of soul and honorable worth without a parallel.

To derive the full and ample benefits of such a temper and zeal of independence, we should know that they can come only from legislators and statesmen who are disposed in principle to deal with men and with realities, and not from speculators given to devising schemes for a state of things never to be seen, and to weaving moonbeam mantles for aerial beings, the nameless progeny of a morbid imagination. We should be aware, that much wisdom, great firmness, and an entire exemption from the visions of Utopian doctors are requisite for the practical management of the concerns of a great empire. We should feel assured of the important

truth, that these iron times cannot be worked upon by rules which would be too fanciful and too refined, even for a golden age; and we should remember, that the fabrication and the show of philosophic gewgaws belongs to other hands than those entrusted with the keeping of our national safety—a misplaced confidence in visionary theorists and projectors may make their folly the more conspicuous, but it would be an aggravated self-reproach, for men mourning over the ruins of their country, to reflect, that the folly which destroyed them drew all its mischief from their own infatuation.

Impressed with a warm and deep conviction, that these are matters which require our solemn and most close reflection and belief, I would call upon my countrymen, with an earnest voice, to hold & to judge. Full of the import and of the crisis, I would try to impress upon them the great truths, that our fame, our existence, our prosperity are concerned in the knowledge and conviction of our critical and unsettled situation, and that our safety as an empire, and our reputation as a people depend upon those in whose keeping the citizens of the U. States place the guardianship of their fortunes and the conservation of their glories. Knowing that the destiny of an empire is in the hands of those who wield its powers and resources, I would associate my feeble exertions with the intelligence and wisdom of Americans to examine into that system of foreign policy that now lives in our counsels and estimate its spirit, and the consequences to which its continuance may lead—Aware that the efforts of a people are nothing, unless to their momentum be given a proper direction, and that desultory, wavering, unsteady applications of the resources and vigor of a state, do but weaken her, without effecting any favorable change in her situation, do only waste her powers and her reputation in schemes fruitless as to benefits, disgraceful as to honor: I would ask for some show of political foresight, prudence and management in the men whom we have chosen as our political guardians. I would urge the enquiries: Whether the national honor has been preserved untarnished? Whether the national dignity had been ever kept in view by those who are delegated to watch over us? Whether the true and solid interests of the country, as affected by the critical relations of the times, had been provided for with prudence and firmness? Whether the resources of the country had been applied with economy and to their best possible purposes? And, in a word, Whether all difficulties had been encountered with a firm moderation, and an intrepid air of independent defiance, tempered with charity and attended by justice?

If the results of these inquiries should lead us to a fair conclusion, that men of the stamp and character of those who now stand at the head of our national concerns are not the men for American governors and statesmen, my individual labor is done, my mite of patriotic contribution is given to the state; the sequel must be the work of united numbers—let Americans look to it.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 24.

From a person who came in the Lavater, arrived at Annapolis from New-Orleans, we understand that a proclamation had been issued at that place by the constituted authorities, offering a reward for the apprehension of Col. Burr, or the communication of any intelligence relative to the conspiracy—the attack was expected to be made on New-Orleans by Burr and his adherents on the 20th of this month, instead of the 20th of December, as stated by an arrival at Charleston, and published a few days since.

Baltimore American.

Message of the president of the United States containing a development of the Conspiracy.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. S.

Agreeably to the request of the house of representatives communicated in their resolution of the 16th instant, I proceed to state under the reserve therein expressed, information received, touching an illegal combination of private individuals against the peace and safety of the union, and a military expedition planned by them against the territories of a power in amity with the U. States, with the measures I have pursued for suppressing the same.

I had for some time been in the constant expectation of receiving such further

information as would have enabled me to lay before the legislature, the termination, as well as the beginning and progress of this scene of depravity, so far as it has been acted on the Ohio and its waters—from this the state of safety of the lower country might have been estimated on probable grounds, and the delay was indulged the rather, because no circumstance had yet made it necessary to call in the aid of the legislative functions. Information now recently communicated, has brought us nearly to the period contemplated. The mass of what I have received in the course of these transactions is voluminous; but little has been given under the sanction of an oath, so as to constitute formal and legal evidence. It is chiefly in the form of letters, often containing such a mixture of rumors, conjectures and suspicions as renders it difficult to sift out the real facts, and unadvisable to hazard more than general outlines, strengthened by concurrent information, or the particular credulity of the relator. In this state of the evidence, delivered sometimes too under the restriction of private confidence, neither safety nor justice will permit the exposing names, except that of the principal actor, whose guilt is placed beyond question.

Some time in the latter part of September, I received intimations that designs were in agitation in the western country, unlawful and unfriendly to the peace of the union; and that the prime mover in these was Aaron Burr, heretofore distinguished by the favor of his country. The grounds of these intimations being conclusive, the objects uncertain, and the fidelity of that country known to be firm, the only measures taken was to urge the informants to use their best endeavors to get further insight into the designs and proceedings of the suspected persons, and to communicate them to me.

It was not till the latter part of October that the objects of the conspiracy began to be perceived, but still so blended and involved in mystery that nothing distinct could be singled out for pursuit. In this state of uncertainty, as to the crime contemplated, the acts done, and the legal course to be pursued, I thought it best to send to the scene, where these things were principally in transaction, a person in whose integrity, understanding and discretion, entire confidence could be reposed, with instructions to investigate the plots going on, to enter into conference (for which he had sufficient credentials) with the governors, and all other officers, civil and military, and with their aid, to do on the spot whatever should be necessary to discover the designs of the conspirators, arrest their means, bring their persons to punishment, and to call out the force of the country to suppress any unlawful enterprise, in which it should be found they were engaged. By this time it was known that many boats were under preparation, stores of provision collecting, and an unusual number of suspicious characters in motion on the Ohio and its waters. Besides dispatching the confidential agent to that quarter, orders were at the same time sent to the governors of the Orleans and Mississippi territories, and to the commanders of the land and naval forces there to be on their guard against surprise, and in constant readiness to resist any enterprise which might be attempted on the vessels posts or other objects under their care: and on the 8th of November, instructions were forwarded to Gen. Wilkinson to hasten an accommodation with the Spanish commandant on the Sabine, and, as soon as that was effected, to fall back with his principal force to the higher bank of Mississippi, for the defence of the interesting points on that river. By a letter received from that officer of the 25th of Nov. but dated October 21st, we learnt that a confidential agent of Aaron Burr had been deputed to him with communications, partly written in cypher and partly in oral, explaining his designs, exaggerating his resources, and making such offers of emolument and command, to engage him and his army in his unlawful enterprise, as he had flattered himself would be successful. The general, with the honor of a soldier, and fidelity of a good citizen, immediately dispatched a trusty officer to me with information of what had passed, proceeded to establish such an understanding with the Spanish commandant on the Sabine as permitted him to withdraw his force across the Mississippi, and to enter on measures for opposing the projected enterprise.

The general's letter which came to hand on the 25th of November, as has been mentioned, and some other information, received a few days earlier, when brought together, developed Burr's general designs, different parts of which only had

been revealed to different informants. It appeared that he contemplated two distinct objects, which might be carried on either jointly or separately, and either the one or the other first, as circumstances should direct. One of these was the severance of the union of the states by the Alleghany mountains, the other an attack on Mexico. A third object was provided, merely ostensible, to wit, the settlement of the pretended purchase of a tract of country on the Washita, claimed by Aaron Burr. This was to serve as the pretext for all his preparations, an alibi, to acquire settlements in that country, and a cover under which to retreat in the event of a final discomfiture of both branches of his real design.

He found at once that the attachment of the western country to the present union was not to be shaken, that its dissolution could not be effected with the consent of its inhabitants; and that his resources were inadequate, as yet, to effect it by force. He took his course then at once, determined to seize on New Orleans, under the bank there, possess himself of the military and naval stores, and proceed on his expedition to Mexico, and to this object all his means and preparations were now directed. He collected from all the quarters where himself or his agents possessed influence, all the ardent, resolute, desperate and disaffected persons who were ready for any enterprise analogous to their characters. He seduced good and well meaning citizens, some by assurance that he possessed the confidence of the government, and was acting under its secret patronage; a pretence which procured some credit from the state of our differences with Spain; and others by offers of land in Bastrop's claim on the Washita.

This was the state of my information of his proceeding, about the last of November, at which time therefore it was first possible to take specific measures to meet them. The proclamation of November 27, two days after the receipt of general Wilkinson's information, was now issued. Orders were dispatched to every interesting point on the Ohio and Mississippi, from Pittsburg to New Orleans, for the employment of such force, either of the regulars or of the militia, and of such proceedings also of the civil authorities, as might enable them to seize on all boats & stores provided for the enterprise, to arrest the persons concerned, and to suppress effectually the further progress of the enterprise. A little before the receipt of these orders in the state of Ohio, our confidential agent, who had been diligently employed in investigating the conspiracy, had acquired sufficient information to open himself to the governor of that state, and to apply for the immediate exertion of the authority and power of the state to crush the combination. Governor Tiffis and the legislature, with a promptitude, an energy and patriotic zeal, which entitle them to a distinguished place in the affection of their sister states, effected the seizure of all the boats, provisions and other preparations within their reach, and thus gave a first blow, materially disabling the enterprise in its outset.

In Kentucky a premature attempt to bring Burr to justice, without sufficient evidence for his conviction, had produced a popular impression in his favor, and a general disbelief of his guilt. This gave an unfortunate opportunity of basing his equipments. The arrival of the proclamation and orders, and the application and information of our confidential agent, at length awakened the authorities of that state to the truth, and then produced the same promptitude and energy of which the neighboring state had set the example. Under an act of their legislature of Dec. 23, militia was instantly ordered to different important points, and measures taken for doing whatever could yet be done. Some boats (accounts vary from five to double or triple that number) and persons (differently estimated from one to three hundred) had in the mean time passed the falls of Ohio to rendezvous at the mouth of Cumberland, with others expected down that river. Not apprised till very late that any boats were building at Cumberland, the effect of the proclamation had been trusted to for some time in the state of Tennessee. But on the 19th of December, similar communications and instructions, with those to the neighboring states, were dispatched by express to the governor, and a general officer of the western division of the state, and on the 23d of December our confidential agent left Frankfort for Nashville to put into activity the means of that state also. But by information received yesterday, I learn that on the 22d of December Mr. Burr descended the Cumberland with two boats, merely of accommodation, car-

rying with him from that towards his unlawful enterprise after the arrival of the orders, or of our a-
ction which could be made in the orders of the government for calling out the militia at Cumberland, would be in these boats, and those from this, is still doubtful. On the whole the fugitives, with their associates and, or any other place than New Orleans, threaten serious da-

By the same express of orders were sent to the governors and Mississippi, whose which had been given November, to hold the territories in readiness to their defence with the regular vessels then under General Wilkinson. Great excitement at New Orleans by accounts of Mr. Burr, dis-
missed emissaries, of the arm-
ies was to assemble there.

General Wilkinson had himself on the 24th of November immediately put into action of the place for the pu-
blic, and on the tenth was joined by his troops. Great zeal was shewn by General Wilkinson; the merchants only agreeing to the most and sacrifices for the armed vessels with their other citizens manifesting fidelity to the union, and proposed resistance to their plots.

Sometimes have been had in view to receive a foreign powers. But the without proof or probable cause of the measures taken at its last session the paths of peace and just powers with whom we have to do, which makes it either to pursue another course measures has taken place. With the one, friendly a proposed and the law was necessary on the failure of intended to give time for a trial. With the same engagement is now proposed, and the same necessary on failure of intended to give time for a trial. With the other no like manner preferred, measures only taken to no purpose. While therefore in the slightest dis-
agreement we then assumed, in mutual concord understanding, we them practices as interest as to good faith, as far as the relations of between us to those of others are therefore to be

the writings of the author of multiplying his partisans belief of his prospects. By letters from general on the 19th and 20th of December, received the important which I now communicate of so much in the scope of the it will be seen that principal emissaries of General had caused to be, and two others, being employed in the general and army of the states, probably on that an impartial received during the pres-
W. Orleans, and that these persons shall be delivered to the custody to such course of justice and process, as it shall be in the power of the general authorities, to be within a few days, in another course of means, should the use them, rendering the criminal, as far as already removed

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tion which could be made by that state, or
the orders of the governor of Kentucky
for calling out the militia at the mouth of
Cumberland, would be in time to arrest
these boats, and those from the falls of O-
hio, is still doubtful.

On the whole the fugitives from the O-
hio, with their associates from Cumber-
land, or any other place in that quarter,
cannot threaten serious danger to the city
of New Orleans.

By the same express of December 19,

orders were sent to the governors of Or-
leas and Mississippi, supplementary to
those which had been given on the 25th of
November, to hold the militia of their
territories in readiness to co-operate for
their defence with the regular troops and
armed vessels then under command of ge-
neral Wilkinson. Great alarm indeed was
excited at New Orleans by the exaggerated
accounts of Mr. Burr, disseminated thru
his emissaries, of the armies and navies
he was to assemble there.

General Wilkinson had arrived there

himself on the 24th of November and had
immediately put into activity the resour-
es of the place for the purpose of its de-
fence, and on the tenth of December he
was joined by his troops from the Sabine.
Great zeal was shewn by the inhabitants
generally; the inhabitants of the place re-
adily agreeing to the most laudable exer-
tions and sacrifices for the manning of the
armed vessels with their seamen; and the
other citizens manifesting unequivocal al-
legiance to the union, and a spirit of deter-
mined resistance to their expected assa-
llants.

Surmises have been hazarded that this
enterprise is to receive aid from certain
foreign powers. But these surmises are
without proof or probability. The wis-
dom of the measures sanctioned by con-
gress at its last session has placed us in
the paths of peace and justice with the
powers with whom we had any differ-
ences; and nothing has happened since
which makes it either their interest or
ours to pursue another course. No change
of measures has taken place on our part
—none ought to take place at this time—
With the one, friendly arrangement was
reposed and the law was also deemed
necessary on the failure of that, was sus-
pended to give time for a fair trial of the
issue. With the same power friendly ar-
rangement is now proceeding under good
expectations, and the same law deemed
necessary on failure of that, is still sus-
pended to give time for fair trial of the is-
sue. With the other negotiations was in
like manner preferred, and provisional
measures only taken to meet the event of
upset. While therefore we do not de-
sist in the slightest degree from the
course we then assumed, and are still pur-
suing with mutual content, to restore a
good understanding, we are not to impute
to them practices as irreconcileable to
interest as to good faith, and changing ne-
cessarily the relations of peace and justice
between us to those of war. These sur-
mises are therefore to be imputed to the
mistrustings of the author of this enterprise,
to multiply his partisans, by magnifying
the belief of his prospects and support.

By letters from general Wilkinson of the

4th and 18th of December, which came
two days after the date of the resolu-
tion of the house of representatives, that
to say, on the morning of the 18th inst.
received the important affidavit, a copy
of which I now communicate, with ex-
tracts of so much of the letters as comes
within the scope of the resolution. By
these it will be seen that of three of the
principal emissaries of Mr. Burr, whom
the general had caused to be apprehended,
one had been liberated by the habeas cor-
pus, and two others, being those particu-
larly employed in the endeavor to corrupt
the general and army of the U. S. have
been embarked by him for ports in the
Atlantic states, probably on the consider-
ation that an impartial trial could not be
expected during the present agitations of
New Orleans, and that that city was not as
a safe place of confinement. As soon
as these persons shall arrive, they will be
delivered to the custody of the law, and
to such course of trial, both as to
place and process, as its functionaries may
direct. The presence of the highest ju-
dicial authorities, to be assembled at this
place within a few days, the means of pur-
suing a sounder course of proceedings here-
than elsewhere, and the aid of the execu-
tive, should the judges have occa-
sion to use them, render it equally desir-
able for the criminal, as for the public, that
having already removed from the place

where they were first apprehended, the
first regular arrest should take place here,
and the course of proceedings receive here
their proper direction.

TH: JEFFERSON.
January 22, 1807.

Extract of a letter from general James
Wilkinson, dated New Orleans, Dec. 14,
1806.

"After several consultations with the
governor and judges, touching the arrest
and confinement of certain known agents
and emissaries of colonel Burr, in this ci-
ty and territory, whose intrigues and ma-
chinations were to be apprehended, it is
with their privy and approbation that I
have caused three of them to be arrested,
viz. Dr. Erick Bollman, Samuel Swart-
wout and Peter V. Ogden, against whom
I possess strong facts, and I have recom-
mended to the governor to have James
Alexander, esq. taken up on the grounds
of strong suspicion. These persons and
all others, who, by their character and de-
portment may be considered hostile to the
interests of the U. S. or dangerous to this
feeble frontier, under the menacing aspect
of things from above, will, if my influence
can prevail, be seized and sent by sea to
the U. S. subject to the disposition of go-
vernment, and accompanied by such in-
formation as may justify their confinement,
and furnish a clue to the development of
the grounds, progress and projectors of the
treasonable enterprise in which they are
engaged.

"This letter will accompany Dr. Boll-
man, who is to be this day embarked in a
vessel bound for Charleston, under the
charge of lieutenant Wilson of the arti-
lery, who has orders to land with his prison-
ers at Fort Johnson, or Fort Moultrie, to
forward this dispatch by mail and to wait
the orders of the executive. Mr. Swart-
wout will be sent to Baltimore by a vessel
which will sail sometime the ensuing week
in custody of another subaltern, who will
be the bearer of strong testimony against
him and also colonel Burr, and the others
will follow under due precautions, by the
earliest opportunities which may present.

"I deem it essential to keep these pris-
oners apart, to prevent the adjustment of
correspondent answers or confessions, to
any examination which may ensue, and I
hope the measures of the executive may be
so prompt and efficient, as to relieve the
officers in charge of them from their trust,
before the interposition of the friends of
the prisoners may effect their liberation.

"By this procedure we may intimidate
the confederates, who are unquestionably
numerous in this as well as the adjacent
territory, disconcert their arrangements &
possibly destroy their intrigues, and I hope
the zeal which directs the measure may
be justified and approved, for whilst the
glow of patriotism actuates my conduct,
and I am willing to offer myself a martyr
to the constitution of my country, I should
indeed be most grievously disappointed did
I incur its censure.

"Here, sir, we find the key to the west-
ern states, and here we must form one
grand depository and place of arms—com-
bine to this disposition a river fleet com-
petent to its occasion, and post it thirty or
forty leagues above the Yazoo river, and
we may repose in security; for the discon-
tent and sufferings of our insurgent citi-
zens which must immediately ensue, will
soon open their eyes to the wickedness of
their leaders and work a radical reformation
without bloodshed. This is my plan for
resisting an internal attack—for exter-
nal defence, gun boats and bomb ketches
with floating batteries at the mouths of the
Mississippi and the passes from lake Pon-
chartrain will be necessary.

Extract of a letter from gen. James Wil-
kinson, dated New Orleans, December
18, 1806.

SIR,
Since my last of the 14th instant, writs
of habeas corpus have been issued for the
bodies of Bollman, Swartwout and Ogden,
the two latter by judge Workman, who is
strongly suspected for being connected with
Burr in his conspiracy, as I have proof
of this man d'lored some time since that
"the republic, who possessed power and
did not employ it to establish a despotism
was a fool." His writ for Ogden was serv-
ed on captain Shaw of the navy who had
him in charge at my request, on board the
Etna bomb ketch, and delivered him up,
and Mr. Workman discharged him with-
out giving me a word of information, al-
though he knew he was confined by my
order for a treasonable combination with
Burr, and Mr. Ogden now struts at large.
Swartwout I have sent off and shall so re-
port, holding myself ready for consequen-
ces. Bollman was required by the supe-

rior court, but I have got rid of that affair
also, under the usual liability for damages,
in which case I shall look to our country
for protection.

I, James Wilkinson, brigadier general
and commander in chief of the army of
the U. S. to warrant the arrest of Dr.
Brick Bollman on a charge of treason,
mispromotion of treason, or such other offence
against the government and laws of the U.
S. as the following facts may legally charge
him with—on my honor as a soldier, and
on the holy evangelists of Almighty God,
do declare and swear, that on the sixth
day of November last, when in command
at Natchitoches, I received by the hands
of a Frenchman, a stranger to me, a letter
from Dr. Erick Bollman, of which the
following is a correct copy.

"New Orleans, Sept. 27, 1806.

"SIR,
"I have the honor to forward to your
excellency the enclosed letters, which I was
charged to deliver to you by our mutual
friends. I shall remain for some time at
this place, and should be glad to learn
where and when I may have the pleasure
of an interview with you. Have the good-
ness to inform me of it, and please to di-
rect your letter to me, care of _____,
or enclose it under cover to them.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest
respect, Sir,

Your excellency's most obedient ser-
vant,
(Signed) ERICK BOLLMAN.
"Gen. Wilkinson.

Covering a communication in cypher
from col. Aaron Burr, of which the following
is substantially as fair an interpre-
tation as I have heretofore been able to make,
the original of which I hold in my possession:
"I (Aaron Burr) have obtained funds and
have actually commenced the enterprise—
detachments from different points and un-
der different pretences will rendezvous on
the Ohio 1st Nov—every thing internal and
external favors views—Protection of
England is secured—*T— is gone to
Jamaica to arrange with the admiral on
that station and will meet at the Mississipi—
England—Navy of the U. S. are
ready to join and final orders are given to
my friends and followers—it will be an
host of choice spirits—Wilkinson shall be
second to Burr only—Wilkinson shall dictate
the rank and promotion of his officers,
Burr will proceed westward 1st Aug—never
to return—with him go his daughter; the
husband will follow in Oct. with a corps of
worthies—send forth—with an intelligent &
confidential friend with whom Burr may
confer. He shall return immediately with
further interesting details; this is essential
to concert and harmony of movement.—
Send a list of all persons known to Wil-
kinson west of the mountains, who could
be useful, with a note delineating characters.
By your messenger send me 4 or 5 of the
commissions of your officers which you
can borrow under any pretence you please:
They shall be returned faithfully. Alrea-
dy are orders to the contractor given to
FORWARD SIX MONTHS PROVISIONS TO
points Wilkinson may name, this shall not be
used until the last moment and then
under proper injunctions—h project is
brought to the point so long desired.—
Burr guarantees the result with his life
and honor; the lives, the honor, and fortunes
of hundreds, the best blood of our
country. Burr's plan of operation is to move
down rapidly from the falls on the 15th of
November with the first five hundred or
one thousand men in light boats now con-
structing for that purpose, to be at Natchez
between the 5th and 15th of December; then
to meet Wilkinson, then to determine
whether it will be expedient in the
first instance to seize on or pass by Baton
Rouge; on the receipt of this send Burr
an answer; draw on Burr for all expences
&c. The people of the country to which
we are going are prepared to receive us;
their agents now with Burr, say that if we
will protect their religion and will not
subject them to a foreign power, that in 3
weeks all will be settled. The Gods in-
vite to glory and fortune: it remains to
be seen whether we deserve the boon—
The bearer of this goes express to you;
he will hand a formal letter of introduc-
tion to you from Burr, a copy of which is
hereunto subjoined; he is a man of invio-
lable honor and perfect discretion; form-
ed to execute rather than to project; cap-
able of relating facts with fidelity and
incapable of relating them otherwise. He
is thoroughly informed of the plans and in-
tentions of _____, and will disclose to
you as far as you enquire and no further;
he has imbibed a reverence for your char-
acter and may be embarrassed in your
* Fruxton.

presence & put him at ease and he will sa-
tisfy you. Doctor Bollman equally confi-
dential, better informed on the subject &
more intelligent will hand you this dupli-
cate." 29th July.

The day after my arrival at this city, the
26th of November last, I received another let-
ter from the Doctor, of which the following is
a correct copy.

New-Orleans, 25th Oct. 1806.

SIR,
"Your letter of the 6th instant, has been
duly received. Supposing that you will be
much engaged this morning I defer writing
"to your excellency till you will be pleased
"to inform me of the time when it will be
"convenient to you to see me. I remain,
with great respect, your excellency's most ob-
edient servant,
Signed ERICK BOLLMAN.
His Excellency General Wilkinson,
Fauxbourg.

Marigny, the house between Madame
Trevigne and M. Macary.

On the 30th of the same month I waited in
person on Dr. E. Bollman, when he informed
me that he had not heard from Colonel Burr
since his arrival here—that he the said Dr. E.
Bollman had sent dispatches to Col. Burr, by
a lieut. Spence of the navy, and that he had
been advised of Spence's arrival at Nashville,
in the state of Tennessee—and observed that
Col. Burr had proceeded too far to retreat;
that he Col. Burr, had numerous and powerful
friends in the United States, who stood
pledged to support him with their fortunes,
and that he must succeed. That he the said
Dr. E. Bollman, had written to Col. Burr on
the subject of provisions, and that he expect-
ed a supply would be sent from New-York,
and also from Norfolk, where Col. Burr had
strong connexions. I did not see nor hear
from the doctor again until the 3rd instant,
when I called on him the second time. The
mail having arrived the day before, I asked
him whether he had received any intelligence
from Col. Burr. He informed me that he had
seen a letter from Col. Burr of the 30th of October,
in which he Col. Burr gave assurances
that he should be at Natches with 2000 men,
on the 20th of December instant, where he
should wait until he heard from this place.—
That he would be followed by 4000 men more,
and that he Col. Burr, if he had chosen, could
have raised or got 12,000 as easy as 6,000—
but that he did not think that number necessary—
confiding fully in this information I became
indifferent about further disguise, I then
told the doctor that I should most certainly
oppose Col. Burr if he came this way. He re-
plied, they must come here for equipments
and shipping, and observed that he did not
know what had passed between Col. Burr and
myself, oblique at a sham defense and waved
the subject.

From the documents in my possession, and
the several communications, verbal as well as
written, from the said Doctor Erick Bollman
on this subject. I feel no hesitation in declar-
ing under the solemn obligation of an oath,
that he has committed misprision of treason
against the government of the United States.

Signed, JAS. WILKINSON.

Signed and sworn to this 14th day of De-
cember, 1806, before me, one of the justices
of the peace of this county.

I. CARRICK.

Philadelphia, 25th July, 1806.

DEAR SIR,
Mr. Swartout, the brother of Col. S. of New
York, being on his way down the Mississippi,
and presuming he may pass you at some post
on the river, has requested of me a letter of
introduction, which I give with pleasure, as
he is a most amiable young man, and highly
respectable from his character and connec-
tions. I pray you to afford him any friendly
offices which his situation may require, and
beg you to pardon the trouble which this may
give you.

With entire respect;
Your friend and obedient servt.
A. BURR.

His Excellency General Wilkinson.

NOTICE.
WILL be sold, at public sale, on the 26th
of January, 1807, on the premises, a
two story Brick House, well calculated for a
store and the accommodation of a family, with
kitchen, smoke house, stables, and well of
water in the yard, together with the Lot of
Ground on which they stand, containing one
and a quarter acres, well situated for garden
and grass lot, being on the main street in the
town of Waterford, an excellent stand for a
retail store—the property of the late Israel
Thompson, deceased—the time of payment
will be made known on the day of sale.—All
persons having claims against the said de-
ceased, are warned to exhibit them with the
vouchers for settlement, and those indebted
thereto are requested to make immediate pay-
ment to
Jonah Thompson, and } Ex'r,
James Moore,
Loudon County, Dec. 30. 2awds

Printing, in its various branches,
handomely executed at this office.

FAMILY MEDICINES.

The following Valuable Medicines, justly celebrated throughout the United States for their superior efficacy in the cure of the several disorders for which they are recommended, from *Mariah Lee's Patent Family Medicine Store*, New-York, are sold only by the subscriber, at his store in King-street:

Hamilton's Grand Restorative.

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy and permanent cure of nervous disorders or such as arise from the immoderate use of tea, strong liquors, long residence in warm climates, excessive weakness, and a general relaxation of the system.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for the gout, rheumatism, sprains, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

By which many thousands have been relieved from the distressing and dangerous malady of worms and other obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthma, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills.

Are justly esteemed for carrying off the superfluous bile from the stomach and preventing morbid secretions and their consequences, bilious and malignant fevers, &c. These pills are perfectly mild in their operation, and may be used with safety by persons of every age and in every situation.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

A speedy and effectual remedy, generally removing the complaint at one application. It may be safely used by persons of every age.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

An excellent remedy for all disorders of the eyes, many persons having been cured of it when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth-ache Drops.

Give immediate relief in the most violent attacks.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Cleanses and strengthens them, and preserves the enamel of the teeth from decay.

Gowland's Lotion, and the genuine Persian Lotion.

Both celebrated in the fashionable world as most excellent cosmetics and perfectly safe.

Hahn's true and genuine Corn-Plaster.

A certain remedy for corns, speedily eradicating them without giving pain.

Ague and Fever Drops.

Justly esteemed for their great efficacy in the cure of agues and intermittent fevers.

Damask Lip Salve, and Indian Vegetable Specific.

James Kennedy, sen. Alexandria, October 18. es

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE

Of the great efficacy of the *Patent and Family Medicines*, prepared by the late Richard Lee, jun. which for near eight years past have acquired throughout the United States a celebrity hitherto unequalled.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1800.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others, the excellent quality of HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it, which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these a constant pain in my breast and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me and the circumstances of my case, advised me to give *Hamilton's Elixir* a trial, saying, he had used it in his practice, and always found it do much good. A bottle was procured

from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I had taken one half of it. I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEO. BENNER, jun.

No. 11, Budd-street, Philadelphia.

Mrs. H. Lee.

From Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney-General of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR

Is recommended as the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, hooping-cough, approaching consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs. This preparation will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed Asthmatic complaints where a cure can speedily be expected, this medicine affords immediate relief, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their recurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the hooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

ITCH CURED.

By once using Lee's Sovereign Ointment, which, although used for 20 years in Europe and for near 8 years in America, has never been known to fail in any one instance. It is perfectly innocent, warranted not to contain a particle of mercury or any pernicious ingredient, and may be used with perfect safety on an infant, being a vegetable preparation and entirely free from the offensive smell which attends most other remedies.

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES.

Which have cured more children and adults of disorders proceeding from worms, than all the medicines heretofore discovered. In addition to the great cures mentioned in the letters from the chancellor of the state of Maryland, the Rev. Mr. Molther and others, lately published the following are submitted to the public; being selected for the purpose of shewing the mild yet powerful qualities of this extraordinary medicine, which, although so mild in its operation, is competent to expel the formidable tape worm.

An infant, aged 5 weeks, of Mr. Henry Ewbank, taylor, Charles-street, Baltimore, was dangerously afflicted with convulsion fits, so that his life was despaired of, but was perfectly cured by one dose of Hamilton's Worm Lozenges, which expelled several worms, the undoubted cause of the child's disorder.

Letter from Mr. Ackerman, bricklayer, Magazine-street, near Broadway, Jan. 24, 1802.

It would be ungrateful were I to withhold my testimony in favor of Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges. I had been between five and six years past much indisposed, and latterly often tormented with severe griping and pains in the bowels, troubled with offensive breath, with violent feverish fits, and other obvious symptoms of worms; but frequently hearing your Worm Lozenges recommended in cases similar to mine, I determined on a trial of them, as my last resource. The first dose evacuated twelve or 13 feet of a tape worm; two other doses were taken, which brought away a quantity of matter broken like skins and pieces of worms. I suppose the tape worm, voided at different times, must in the whole have exceeded forty feet. The almost incredible benefit I received from this medicine, induced me to give a dose to a child of mine who was pining and sickly: it produced the same good effect in this instance, expelling a worm of a different kind, from nine to twelve inches long, and at the same time restoring a good state of health.

HENRY ACKERMAN.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common place remark however is too often forgotten, what we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleet, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pain from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be ad-

ministered is too valuable to be forgotten.

Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their perious duties, and especially those pains to which their situation most expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and other warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service, and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of Dr. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbins, Esq. Mrs. Macubbins, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance, proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold; on being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker.

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsey, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 26, 1806.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell about fifteen and an half acres of Land, with half a mile of Alexandria, situate on the south side of the lane leading from Mr. Hodgson's dwelling to the poor house, and directly opposite that building. Although this property from its situation must soon become valuable, it will be sold low for cash, or good negotiable paper at nineteen, one hundred and eighty, and two hundred and seventy days. Apply to JAMES IRVIN, or myself.

Robert Adam.

January 20.

TO RENT,

A TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, situate on Cameron-street, near the corner, together with a Frame Building on the corner of Cameron and Pitt-streets, now occupied as a coach-makers' shop, but would make a good stable, and a vacant lot.

For terms apply to

James H. HOOE, Admr.

B. DANDRIDGE, deceased.

September 18.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership of Smedley and Shreve, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and William Shreve is solely authorised to settle all the accounts of the partnership—it is requested that all persons indebted to them will settle the same immediately.

David Smedley,

William Shreve.

January 7.

WILLIAM SHREVE

Continues to carry on the DRY GOOD BUSINESS, in the same store occupied by Smedley and Shreve.

January 7.

TO BE RENTED,

THE BRICK STORE & COMPTING HOUSE now occupied by Messrs. Ricketts Newton & Co.—also, the vacant STORE adjoining. They are large and convenient, as will be rented low. Apply to

J. H. HOOE.

July 22.

E. GILMAN

Has just received from Charleston, via Baltimore,

Fifty bales Upland Cotton, of the finest quality.

Likewise from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of Murray's embroidered, figured & plain

KID SHOES.

Morocco do. high and low heels.

In Store,

40 barrels Prime Pork, and

2 do. excellent Lard.

Jan. 16.

d3004

PROPOSALS,

BY CONRAD AND CO.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

FOR PRINTING, BY SULS RIPTON,

A NEW WORK,

ENTITLED

THE AMERICAN REGISTER.

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Subscriptions received by John Conrad and Co. Philadelphia; M. and J. Conrad and Co. Baltimore; Somervell and Conrad, Petersburg; Bonsal, Conrad, and Co. Norfolk, and by Robert Gray, Alexandria.

January 15.

cols

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphans' court of said county letters testamentary on the estate of Richard Conway, late of the county aforesaid deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, or before the 17th day of June next ensuing, or they may be lawfully excluded from all benefit to said estate, and those indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment. Given under our hands this 17th day of December, 1806.

William Herbert, Nicholas Fitzhugh, Edmund I. Lee,

December 17.

stars

Notice is hereby given,

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, THAT a dividend of three and a half per cent on the capital stock of said Bank, for the half year, ending this day, is declared, and will be ready to be paid to them or their representatives, on Thursday next, the eight instant.

By order of the President and Directors, Gurdan Chapin, Cashier, Bank of Alexandria, Jan 5—

sws

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY-STORE, on King-street, hath added to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual terms,

Mulcovado Sugars, of various qualities,

Leaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder,

Imperial,

Hyson,